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too often neglected. The second part (chapters VII. to XI.), describes in detail the successive and regular distribution of each class of animals, the classification being based on their means of locomotion. In the last chapter the author calls attention to the relations existing between paleontology and zoological geography.

M. Trouessart is to be congratulated for the masterly way in which he has presented the subject, and on his success in popularizing it.

**The Ancestors of Our Animals.**<sup>3</sup>—This exceedingly attractive little book is one of the *Bibliothèque Scientifique Contemporaine* series. In it Dr. Gaudry has combined the ideas concerning the origin and development of animal life previously published in scattered articles. There is a resume of his works on Pikermi and the Leberon which will be appreciated by students who have been unable to procure the original volumes. Finally a chapter is devoted to the paleontological work done in the Museum of the Jardin des Plants. M. Gaudry has introduced many figures to illustrate the text, many of which are restorations, and give the general reader a better idea of the animal than could be obtained from the fragments of bones which mean so much to the student. The book is a capital demonstration of scientific facts made popular. Prof. Gaudry states that he has been materially assisted in this work by M. Marcellin Boule.

**Morphology of the Avian Brain**—This is the title of by no means an unimportant contribution to the first volume of the *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, of Cincinnati, by Mr. C. H. Turner. The memoir includes over fifty octavo pages, and is illustrated by five plates, three of which are folding. They present many figures of brains, of divers views, of different birds of this country. There are also sectional microscopical views. Mr. Turner informs us that his investigations are based upon the study of "over one hundred and fifty birds, belonging to nine orders, twenty families, more than forty genera, and about fifty species." A brief but clear account of his methods of research is given, and this is followed by his remarks upon the external form of the bird's brain in general, followed in turn by sections devoted to descriptions of the various parts, as the rhinencephalon, the prosencephalon, the hemispheres, the mesencephalon, the diencephalon, the epencephalon, the metencephalon, and finally the cranial nerves. Measurements and ratios of all these structures are given under the

<sup>3</sup> Les Ancêtres de nos Animaux dans les Temps Géologiques. Par Albert Gaudry. Libraire J. B. Baillière et Fils, Paris, 1888.